



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

thesis, and expresses the opinion that the Martian canals may be merely an optical delusion. The third chapter is given to an excellent discussion of the asteroids, which adds little to previous treatises except that the author gives the details of the discovery, in 1906, at Heidelberg, of the minor planet T.—G., by Mr. Kopff. Each of the other large planets has a chapter and we have the author's opinion that there are no planets inside of Mercury or beyond Neptune, for there is little doubt that they would have been discovered if they had existed.

Mr. André's study of the satellites, in the second part, is interesting, not only for his historical development of the subject, but also for the information they afford as to the physical constitution of the planets they accompany. His story of the discovery of the eighth satellite of Jupiter shows that the author has availed himself of the most recent astronomical data. Mr. Melotte, of the Greenwich Observatory, reported the discovery, on Jan. 27, 1908, of a very feeble star (16th magnitude) which he thought was an asteroid. It is in the part of the heavens near Jupiter, and later observations suggested the idea that it was a satellite of that planet. They also supplied data from which Mr. Crommelin was able to calculate its relative orbit and he found that it was the eighth of Jupiter's satellites, twice as distant from the planet as the sixth and seventh satellites, making its revolution in three and a half years and presenting the anomaly of having a retrograde orbit. The third part, dealing with the formation of the planetary system, recounts the nebular hypothesis of Laplace and its subsequent modifications and enlargements by later students, but says nothing of the new hypothesis of planetary origination evolved by Professor Chamberlin of the University of Chicago.

Südamerikanische Felszeichnungen. Von Dr. Theodor Koch-Grünberg. 92 pp., 36 Illustrations in the Text, 29 Plates, Map and Index. Ernst Wasmuth, Berlin, 1907.

The book, very finely produced, is an exceptional contribution to knowledge of primitive carvings on rocks throughout South America. The well-known explorer not only describes and illustrates all the petroglyphs and drawings he found during his pioneer exploration on the upper Negro River and its western tributaries and on the Apaporis affluent of the Yapurá R., but he also summarizes similar discoveries made by earlier explorers and reproduces many of their pictures. These rock engravings or drawings are, in fact, very widely distributed in South America, and especially in the Amazon basin and the entire north of the continent. He finds that many of the explanations of these rock pictures, given by his predecessors, are more or less fantastic. The subjects cover a wide range, many representing animals, utensils, weapons, masks, the rude ornamentation on various Indian manufactures, etc.; others appear to be merely the whim of an idle hour, and all illustrate the lowest stages of culture. The work does not deal with the rock pictures in the Cordilleras which represent a more advanced degree of culture and are of a very different character. It is interesting to hear that the later Indians give considerable attention to deepening the work of their fathers and thus keep them from obliteration.

Haiti. Son histoire et ses détracteurs. Par J. N. Léger. 411 pp., 15 Illustrations from Photographs and Appendixes. The Neale Publishing Co., New York and Washington, 1907.

The book is also issued in English. It will help to stimulate more intelligent interest in Haiti and its people. The author, Minister of Haiti to this country,

gives about two-thirds of the work to a history of the island and of the origin and development of the negro republic. The historical facts are presented in an orderly manner and, of course, there is much human interest in this story of the revolt of slaves and their achievement of freedom under masterful leadership and of the overthrow of the foreign governmental régime. In the second part, the geography, climate, flora and fauna are treated as well as the characteristics of the people, their government, schools, religion, business activities and commerce. Considerable space is given to the refutation of many startling reports concerning the inhabitants, such as their alleged addiction to cannibalism, their baleful superstitions, the process of their retrogression into barbarism, etc. The author gives evidence that not a few of these reports are sensational, with little or no basis in fact. He shows, for example, that a particularly lurid statement relating to cannibalism, put into the mouth of a well-known geologist, was really written by a Washington sensation monger, and he prints the emphatic disclaimer of the geologist.

-L'Argentine au XXe siècle. Par Albert B. Martinez and Maurice Lewandowski. Avec une Préface par M. Émile Levasseur, membre de l'Institut, et une Introduction par Ch. Pellegrini, ancien Président de la République Argentine. Third Edition. lxi and 432 pp. and 2 Maps. Armand Colin, Paris, 1909. Paper, 5 frs.

Though only three years have elapsed since the first edition appeared, it is not surprising that a third reprinting, with many and important changes in the text, is already necessary to show the Republic as it is to-day. No other country is making such rapid strides in the development of agricultural production; and other phases of development are following in the train of this mighty movement. The area devoted to crops and grazing has expanded from 9,000,000 hectares in the summer of 1904-5 to 14,000,000 in 1908-9. Twenty-five years ago, Argentina was importing grain to feed its people, but in the last growing season it raised a ton of wheat for every citizen of the republic and its total harvest of grains was 13,811,000 tons. The maize crop has grown from 720,840 kilos in 1905 to 10,742,320 in 1908; the leather and hides from 17,713,219 kilos to 22,371,525. In 1880, the commercial movement of the port of Buenos Aires represented hardly 650,000 tons; to-day, it has passed 13,000,000 tons and Buenos Aires is among the great ports of the world.

In this book we find the facts of this tremendous material growth and the reasons for them. Argentina has been discussed in larger books, as authoritative as this one; but this is the only work that has been brought up to date, that shows the country as it now is and that is able, from the present outlook, to give an idea of what it may become. After a chapter on the plan and methods of the book the authors discuss the Argentine nation, its government, the qualities of the people, their faculty for assimilation and the fact that Anglo-Saxon energy (over 40,000 North European people are now citizens of the Republic) is augmenting the potency of the Latin races that are the predominant factor in the country.

The geographical factors that are influencing the development of Argentina are prominent in all the 251 pages given to the treatment of the resources and economic progress of the country, but a special chapter is given to the varieties of climate; to the soils, surpassingly adapted for crops and grazing, though only about one-fifth of these lands is, as yet, utilized; to the rivers and their exceptionally favourable rôle as a means of transportation; and to the ports and the part